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CITIZENS' PLANNING COUNCIL
of
GREATER SAN JOSE

1943 - 1945

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December 31, 1946

To the Friends of the Citizens' Planning Council:

The following report contains a statement of the origin of the Planning Council of Greater San Jose, a resumé of some of its important activities and condensed reports of several of its principal findings. A full appreciation of the great amount of work done by its members can only be had through reading the summary reports and committee files, which records are to be made available at the San Jose Public Library.

I should like to take this occasion to thank the Board of Governors and the committee members for their support and cooperation. I would like also to give recognition to Mel Scott for his untiring efforts as our Executive Director. Furthermore, we all are grateful to the Rosenberg Foundation and to Mrs. Leslie Ganyard, its Director, whose generous financial assistance made the Council's program possible.

It is my sincere hope that these reports may stimulate a desire to revive and continue the work so well begun. I know that those who took part in its many activities feel that the effort was most worthwhile.

Sincerely,

Harold Ahlman,
President

THE CITIZENS' PLANNING COUNCIL OF GREATER SAN JOSE

1943 - 1945

The Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose had its inception in 1942 when a special study committee of five persons was appointed by the San Jose Coordinating Committee, the latter, a quasi-public committee consisting of

1. Clarence B. Goodwin, the City Manager
2. Walter L. Bachrodt, Superintendent of Schools
3. C. G. Edwards, Community Chest Executive (who was also the Council of Social Agencies Executive)
4. Bessie MacDonald, Probation Officer
5. Dr. Charles A. Fernish, Chairman of City Recreation Committee

The Study Committee was made up of

1. Russell E. Pettit, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce
2. C. G. Edwards, Secretary of the Chest
3. Rev. Stephen C. Peabody, member of the Ministerial Association
4. Dr. Charles A. Fernish, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee
5. Frederic T. Shipp, Principal of Abraham Lincoln High School, Chairman of this Sub-Committee

This Study Committee was charged with the examination of a survey proposal submitted earlier by Rev. Stephen C. Peabody to the Council of Social Agencies and outlined as follows:

"A self-survey of the many functions and activities taking place in San Jose is proposed. Such a survey would not primarily hire outside experts to do the job; not is it designed to "snoop" into other people's business, nor does it involve any large outlay of funds for work that can best be done by the people at work in the various organizations."

The proposed survey had eight points:

"1. It would seek to help the citizens to SEE with objective and scientific clearness our community life both as a whole and in its various parts.

2. It would seek to define as specifically as possible the OBJECTIVE under which each of the various phases of the community now function, both in their own work and in their relationship to other groups.

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3. It would seek to EVALUATE the work that is now being done. Are there neglected areas? Is there a lack of proper coordination with other agencies?

4. It would seek to draw a picture of the POSSIBLE FUTURE life of this community, especially its economic outlook. This also would include the possible future development of the agricultural, industrial, housing, educationl, and social phases of San Jose.

5. In the light of this picture we would need to RE-DEFINE our present objectives, both long range and short range.

6. To EDUCATE the public to carry out the plan so defined, with the help of our adult education departments, the service groups, the churches, etc.

7. To encourage various organizations of the community to undertake specific PROJECTS growing out of the survey that will help meet the new objectives to be set.

8. To provide for occasional RE-SURVEYS to bring our findings and recommendations up to date. "

After several months of study, including correspondence, investigation, conferences, and consultations with a number of experts, this Study Committee reported back to the parent body on July 8, 1943, recommending that

"A wise community such as San Jose should

1. Discover its needs and the resulting problems;
2. Determine plans for future development;
3. Marshall all forces to improve conditions; and
4. Work cooperatively for a better and great San Jose"

"Such an undertaking, of course, involves method and organization, and requires both financial support and active participation by important and key individuals in our city."

This Committee suggested:

"A. That a comprehensive study be made, looking toward a pattern of community improvement, particularly in the postwar period; and that

1. The study be continuous, "planning rather than planned"; that
2. It be made in terms of functions rather than organizations of the community; and that
3. The work be done by ourselves, so far as possible.

B. That the following areas be considered as basic functions of our community, and that they be studied to determine (a) their importance and priority in this postwar planning; (b) the problems involved in these functions; (c) the goals to be achieved; and (d) the persons and groups available to make these studies:

1. Distribution of Goods and Services---earnings, working conditions, child labor, industrial opportunities, etc.

2. Production---industry and agriculture.

3. Transportation---Traffic, parking facilities, accidents, police records, railroad, bus, and port services and facilities, etc.

4. Housing---family dwellings, slum housing, building code, public buildings, etc.

5. Education---public and private schools, enrollment and attendance, training of teachers, size of classes, financial support, costs, plant, literacy, etc.

6. Recreation---commercial and private recreation, institutional and public recreation, youth organization, etc.

7. Religion---church buildings, expenditures, membership, leadership, public morals, civic improvement, allied organizations, etc.

8. Social Welfare---Family social work, care of mentally ill, coordination of social work, public relief, juvenile delinquency, etc.

9. Health and Medical Care---vital statistics, sanitation, inspection, etc.

10. Government---form and effectiveness, public works and utilities, public safety, city engineering, etc."

It was further recommended that this prospective study be more than city-wide, but should embrace the trade area of San Jose and in parts include the entire County of Santa Clara. The leadership was to be voluntary, and whatever financing was necessary should come from individual contributions, organizational gifts, and a possible grant from an interested foundation.

The organization was completed by September 1, 1943, and on October 6, 1943 the formal constitution was adopted (See Appendix). Its purpose, as stated in this Constitution was:

"The purpose of this Council shall be to stimulate improvement and development of Greater San Jose on the basis of information obtained through a comprehensive functional analysis of the community by its own citizens.

Mr. Mel Scott had been employed as the Executive Director on the organizational date, September 1, 1943. A very generous grant from the Rosenberg Foundation, San Francisco, under the direction of Mrs. Leslie W. Ganyard, enabled the organization to contemplate at least one if not two years of operation. Actually, of the monies contributed, approximately $7000 was raised through local gifts, and $9000 came from the Rosenberg Foundation.

Aside from the Executive Secretary, Mr. Mel Scott and his secretary, there was no paid staff, the entire activity being carried on by volunteer persons, lay and professional, who shared the responsibilities of study and planning during a hectic war period when countless other demands were being made upon every responsible community leader.

As indicated above, the Council was to be primarily a study body working through existing organizations to secure effective action.

Heading the Citizens' Planning Council was an Executive Committee of nine which met weekly or oftener and a Board of Governors which met monthly. The following were serving on these two bodies in 1945: (* indicates Executive Committee)

*Harold Ahlman, President
*John D. Crummey, First Vice President
*Michael Blanchfield, Second Vice President
*Russell E. Pettit, Treasurer

Lewis Allen
Dwight M. Bissell, M.D.
Mrs. Sam T. Brown
*Earl C. Campbell
Mrs. J. R. Connor
Chesley M. Douglas
C.G. Edwards
Charles A. Fornish, M.D.
*Ralph R. Fields
George D. Gilman
Leon Jacobs
Walter L. Jones
*Mrs. Frank G. Jopson
John P. McEnery
Rt. Reb. Msgr. Edward Maher
Earl Moorhead
Fred Oehler
Rev. Stephen Peabody
P. Victor Peterson
Leland S. Prussia
Louis Randazzo
Ernest Renzel, Jr.
Aaron Richards
Mrs. E.M. Saleeby
*Frederic T. Shipp
Lucille Snyder
Mrs. Urban Sontheimer
Leo Wagner
*Mrs. George L. Sullivan
Mrs. Leslie Wilson

The selection of heads of committees was done by the Executive Committee, and these chairmen chose their members from qualified and interested persons in the community. The committees, which included 217 active members, worked independently of the Council, bringing in progress reports from time to time. It should also be pointed out that the committeemen were not official members of the Citizens' Planning Council for Greater San Jose. Their reports, however, were cleared through the Executive Committee before being released to the public.

The major committees had been decided upon before the actual organization of the Council, but it was found as the work progressed that occasionally sub-committees were needed. These worked in conjunction with the original committees in analyzing their respective problems and proposed solutions. In the following summary of the findings of the various committees, the stress will be placed on the final results, and no mention will be made of the time and energy expended by the volunteer committeemen. In order to compile the information they did, much research work had to be done, a fact which is easy not to recognize when looking at the final reports.

Much of the work of these committees was given recognition and publicity through the press as well as a bi-monthly publication of the Council entitled "Foresight". Copies were sent to several hundred key persons in this area and throughout the state.

The Citizens' Planning Council functioned most actively during the two years of its existence. The funds raised enabled the Council to make the extensive studies reported hereafter. The end of the war found the monies exhausted, and the Council concluded its major activities as of September 1, 1945.

In conclusion, the general reaction to the efforts of the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose was very favorable. In all areas studied by the Council much creative thinking was evident, worthwhile findings were presented, and constructive action was taken by various groups. The scores of citizens in this area who worked intensively on the Council activities and the hundreds who served on the many committees felt rewarded for the time and effort put forth in this undertaking. The thousands who shared the reports, the discussions, the publications, and displays were stimulated and encouraged to make our city and county a better, brighter place in which to live.

Following is a brief description of some of the studies and activities of the major committees. In addition there follows several of the summary findings of certain of these key committees.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose

FAMILY WELFARE: For more than a year the Family Welfare Committee studied family problems and the need for a family service agency that would help families with problems of domestic discord, budgeting, vocational guidance, illness, and child and youth guidance. A detailed report describing how a family agency would function and why community leaders feel that one is needed recently was submitted to the Family Welfare Section of the Council of Social Agencies for study and recommendation.

The Committee planned to expand its membership, so that it could carry on a community educational program on the importance of health, recreation, spiritual resources, and sound economic planning in maintaining family life.

YOUTH: In cooperation with the Council of Social Agencies, the Citizens' Planning Council requested official bodies of the City and County to invite the California Youth Authority to make a survey of community youth problems and to prepare a report recommending a juvenile delinquency prevention program for this area. During the time that the Authority was making its survey, the Council of Social Agencies and the Planning Council arranged an all-day conference at which officials of the Authority presented their preliminary findings and conclusions and the Planning Council summarized the results of a supplementary study of community housing, recreation, church programs for youth, group work activities, geographical distribution of delinquency, and population composition. More than 80 persons cooperated on the supplementary studies. Approximately 250 persons attended the conference.

Maps and charts prepared under the direction of the Planning Council have been used as illustrative material in numerous talks before churches and clubs.

Plans were made for a follow-up conference at which agencies which received recommendations from the Authority were to be asked to report on action taken to implement the recommendations or on proposed action.

As a result of its youth studies, the Planning Council also stimulated formation of a small group in the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School district that met with a special committee appointed by the City Council to discuss improvement of recreation facilities in the district. The special committee promised that Biebrach Park would be improved and a recreation leader placed there after school hours.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING: In January, 1945, the Planning Council, with the cooperation of official planning departments and many of the leading artists of the community, presented an exhibition entitled "Neighborhoods of Tomorrow". This was developed around a circulating exhibition from the Museum of Modern Art in New York entitled "Look at Your Neighborhood". Eight downtown stores publicized the

the exhibition by arranging window displays on various aspects of city planning, while several clubs scheduled speakers on planning during the exhibition. More than 2,000 persons attended the exhibition, including many high school and college classes.

Prior to the opening of the exhibition Parent-Teacher organizations in the Roosevelt Junior High School district organized a study club which devoted five meetings to study of neighborhood planning. From 15 to 18 members from six different schools attended.

During March, 1945, a large part of the exhibition was displayed at the Palo Alto Community Center, and later in the windows of Hart's Department Store.

The interest in community planning, stimulated by this exhibition, could furnish the inspiration for the development of an overall city and county planning program having as its goal the creation of a Master Plan.

HEALTH: The Health and Medical Care Committee studied public health departments in Santa Clara County and has prepared reports on the control and licensing of dogs, on milk pasteurization, and on sewage and garbage disposal. After study of the milk pasteurization report and after seeking opinions of noted experts regarding the recommendations in the report, the City Council of San Jose enacted an ordinance requiring all milk sold in the city to be pasteurized. A referendum petition blocked effectiveness of the ordinance, which eventually was defeated by the voters.

The Committee compiled a report on public health services which described in detail the personnel, program, laboratory facilities, health ordinances, budgets, and planned improvements of the San Jose, Palo Alto, and Santa Clara County Health Departments. The report pointed to the need for unified public health services in Santa Clara County, as sought by the Grange and other groups in 1930 and as advocated continually by the State Department of Public Health.

OFF-STREET PARKING: The Transportation Committee in 1944 prepared two reports on the downtown parking situation in San Jose. The first, entitled "Solving the Parking Problem in Downtown San Jose," included a survey of curb and off-street parking space in the central business district. This report, made with the assistance of eight students from the commerce department of San Jose State College, also outlined various methods of solving the parking problem and suggested improvements in traffic regulations in the downtown area. The second report was a confidential document prepared for a survey sub-committee of the San Jose Downtown Parking Committee, which has now become the San Jose Parking and Traffic Association. In addition to setting forth a comprehensive program for improving parking and traffic conditions, the report included assessed valuations of a number of downtown blocks and a plan showing where off-street parking facilities might be developed.

Both reports are available for the use of any traffic engineers that the San Jose Parking and Traffic Association may employ to work out a parking system for the central business district.

LIBRARY: At the suggestion of the Recreation Committee the San Jose Public Library made a complete study of its administration, book collection, personnel, and technical processes. The Planning Council Committee called attention of the Board of Library Trustees to a publication of the American Library Association entitled "Post-war Standards for Public Libraries," which the Library used as a guide in making its self-study. The report on the survey, first of its kind in California, has been distributed to more than 150 public libraries in the State and has been requested by libraries in many other states. Several proposals in the report have been carried out by the Library, and more will be acted upon as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Geraldine Murney, Librarian, has received letters from scores of librarians in other cities saying that the survey has inspired them to follow the example of San Jose.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS: A committee of citizens interested in the history of San Jose compiled, with the assistance of Clyde Arbuckle, San Jose historian, a list of 35 significant sites and monuments that should be known by all residents. To stimulate interest in making these historic spots and in preserving buildings rich in historic associations, the committee outlined a program that included publication of a series of newspaper feature articles, placing of signs on each site and building, publication of a booklet describing the various places, and sponsoring of a photography and art contest in which local photographers and artists would be invited to portray the historic landmarks.

Lists of the important landmarks have been requested by several groups of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls. Under the direction of group leaders, these organizations have been studying San Jose history; and some have organized tours to the most interesting sites and buildings.

A public dinner was planned by the Planning Council to increase knowledge of community history and to arouse interest in safeguarding noted landmarks as other California cities have done.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION: At the beginning of 1945 the San Jose Adult Center, at the suggestion of the Planning Council, presented a course of ten lectures on the studies carried on by and stimulated by the Council. Committee chairmen and members of the Board of Governors discussed present-day conditions and future programs in agriculture, industry and business, social welfare, recreation, government, transportation, religion, education, and health. The course was conducted by Frederic T. Shipp, a member of the Executive Committee of the Planning Council. An average of 20 or more persons attended the course, which recently was described in the Journal of Adult Education, a national publication.

RACE RELATIONS: The Planning Council presented results of its studies of housing in San Jose to the San Jose Council for Civic Unity and stimulated that organization to make a housing survey in the area known as the Japanese quarter. The survey revealed the need for dwellings for low-income groups now crowded in this area and likely to be evicted if a condemnation program is carried out there.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT: As a result of studies of a committee on government, the Planning Council arranged a public meeting at which the Santa Clara County Charter Association was organized to carry on a campaign for the adoption of a county home rule charter.

AGRICULTURE: At the request of the Planning Council's Committee on Agriculture, Mr. David Dresbach, of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, outlined a county-wide soil conservation plan for Santa Clara County, first plan of its kind in California. The report on the plan presented accomplishments in the three soil conservation districts in the county and brought together for the first time much valuable information on farm holdings and conservation problems in areas not yet included in soil conservation districts.

In February, 1945, suggestions of the committee for improvements in the State Soil Conservation Districts Act were presented to an interim committee of the State Legislature.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

George D. Gilman, Chairman
(Formerly Manager, Guggenheim & Co.)

Lionel E. Cross -- San Jose
(Agricultural Instructor, San Jose High Schools)

Albert M. Foster -- San Jose
(Deputy County Agricultural Commissioner)

B. T. Galeb -- Cupertino
(Farm Bureau)

Vince S. Garrod -- Saratoga
(Farmers' Union)

Harvey L. Hanson -- San Jose
(S.C. County Food Production Committee)

G. Walter Hunt -- San Jose
(Engineer, S.C. Valley Water Conservation District)

Henry Imwalle -- San Jose
(Vegetable Grower)

Warren Rice -- San Jose
(California Prune & Apricot Growers Association)

Carl L. Ryser -- San Jose
(Grange)

Jere W. Sheldon -- Madrone
(Cattlemen's Association)

J. Winter Smith -- San Jose
(Pear Grower)

Principal Findings and Recommendations

In the long-range period much agricultural land in northern Santa Clara County will be given over to intensive cultivation of specialized fruit and vegetable crops, and a considerable amount will be subdivided into small residential type holdings ranging in size from one-half to five acres.

Acreage in orchards is decreasing while acreage in vegetables is increasing, but the valley will continue to be one of the chief fruit and nut producing centers in the state.

More than half the farms in the County contain less than twenty acres, and the trend is toward a larger proportion of small units, though there will always be some large units, especially in the southern part of the County.

Large units offer employment opportunities for the working foreman and others especially trained for farm management.

There is a great need for further conservation of water as truck farming increases and in particular for storage reservoir on the Los Gatos Creek. Smaller dams are needed on Campbell Creek and on Permanente Creek, and many check dams are needed throughout the mountain areas.

"Problem areas" affected by soil erosion, poor drainage, and soil depletion ultimately should all be included in soil conservation districts. Existing soil conservation districts should be extended.

An unofficial organization should disseminate information on technical services provided by government agencies serving the farmer and should strive to increase interest in conservation.

Agriculturists should provide adequate housing for farm labor if they expect in the future to be able to attract satisfactory workers. If demountable war housing can be obtained at reasonable cost, a lot of it can be used on Santa Clara County farms.

The rapidly expanding frozen foods industry provides a new outlet for the farmer, but not necessarily for the grower who fails to thin his trees and who has small fruit to dispose of.

Farm to market roads should be improved; high-speed, restricted highways should be built to shipping terminals from this Valley; and airport facilities from which high-grade fruits and vegetables can be shipped East should be created.

A scenic drive through the mountains surrounding the Valley should be constructed and an annual blossom festival should become a new community tradition.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Leo Wagner, Chairman -- Los Gatos
successor to
Dr. George L. Sullivan, Chairman -- Santa Clara

Mrs. Jack Abrahamson -- Los Altos
Mrs. Thomas Blanchard -- San Jose
Mr. Ralph Dow -- San Jose
Mrs. Maude Empey -- San Jose
Mrs. Frank G. Jopson -- San Jose
Mr. Bennett Leib -- Palo Alto
Mrs. William H. McLaughlin -- San Jose
Mr. Robert Francis Peckham -- Palo Alto
Mrs. Jackson Ralston -- Palo Alto
Mrs. Edwin W. Schultz -- Palo Alto
Mr. Earl B. Scott -- San Jose
Mr. Marc Vertin -- Los Gatos
Mr. Paul Wilbur -- San Jose
Mr. W. A. Wilson -- Santa Clara
Mr. Oliver P. Wheeler -- Palo Alto
Mrs. Holbrook Working -- Palo Alto

Dr. Earl Campbell, Committee Adviser
Mr. David W. Salmon, Committee Adviser

Principal Findings and Recommendations

Santa Clara County does not have a fundamental law for its own government but operates under the general laws of California, which fix a basic plan of county organization for all counties, with certain alternatives available for local adoption.

Chief defects of present organization of the county government are:

(1) It fails to provide for any adequate managing authority. The Board of Supervisors, the legislative, policy-making body, lacks a trained and experienced administrator to execute its policies and ordinances.

(2) The Board of Supervisors has both legislative and administrative functions. Each supervisor, for example, is a road commissioner as well as being a legislator.

(3) Too many of the administrative officers (11) are selected by election, whereas men should be selected for technical and professional administrative positions on the basis of ability rather than because of their popularity or long service in an office.

(4) Elective officers have such a great degree of independence that county organization has no unity. The diffusion of official responsibility also causes county government to be highly undemocratic and unresponsive to popular control, since it is impossible to place responsibility.

(5) Similar duties are scattered among too many independent offices. Financial administration, for example, is badly scattered among five elected officers and the Board of Supervisors.

(6) There is a lack of flexibility to meet new situations.

Santa Clara County should adopt a "home rule" charter providing for an integrated form of government centralizing the administrative authority and simplifying the departmental structure.

A charter would not provide for any change in the functions of county government, but it would enable the county to surmount constitutional and statutory hindrances to structural changes in the organization for the exercise of these functions.

Minor, piecemeal changes that might be effected through the enactment of ordinances would be unsatisfactory since it is not possible without a charter to provide for a responsibile administrative authority.

A charter in itself is no guarantee of efficient government. The kind of charter is all important. A good charter would provide for proper separation of policy-making and executive functions, for integration of administrative activities, and for constant examination and re-examination of the processes of government.

A charter for Santa Clara County should provide for a county executive or county manager or chief administrative officer appointed by the Board of Supervisors. He should be directly responsible for the proper administration of county government. He could be quickly removed if his administration were not satisfactory.

The duties of the Board of Supervisors under the type of charter proposed would be to enact county ordinances, equalize assessed valuations, levy taxes, make appropriations, employ a post-auditor or other investigator, create districts authorized by law, appoint such boards as the civil service commission and the planning commission, and exercise such other powers as are prescribed by general law.

Supervisors should continue to be elected by districts.

The only elected county officials besides the Supervisors, Superior Court Judges, and Justices of the Peace should be the District Attorney, the County Assessor, and perhaps the Sheriff.

All other department heads should be appointed by the county executive on the basis of experience and training, perhaps from civil service lists or subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervisors, or both.

The county executive should act as chief budget officer for the county on the same basis that the Governor now acts as the budget officer of the State.

To make this possible, a charter should provide that all fiscal functions, with the exception of the assessing of property, be vested in a Department of Finance or a Department of Revenue Management headed by a Superintendent of Finance or Manager of Revenue.

The Department should have the following divisions: budget and research, accounting, purchasing, and treasury management.

The Department would function as a service department for all other departments of county government, insofar as financial services are involved.

The present office of County Auditor should be discontinued and its functions assigned to the Department of Finance, the head of which should be ex-officio Auditor.

The present office of Purchasing Agent should be discontinued as a separate office and its functions assigned to the division of purchasing in the Department of Finance.

The offices of Treasurer and of Tax and License Collector should be discontinued and their functions assigned to the division of treasury management in the Department of Finance. The head of the division would be ex-officio Treasurer and ex-officio Tax and License Collector.

The charter should provide for a continuous, independent post-audit, emphasizing the distinction between accounting and auditing.

The offices of County Clerk and County Recorder should be permanently consolidated. This would be possible if the most modern mechanical equipment were installed.

The County Hospital, Health Department, and Welfare Department should be continued as separate units. The charter might provide however, that if a man equally well-trained in hospital management and public health were available, the County Hospital and the Health Department could be placed under a single administrator.

The charter should provide for a Department of Parks and Recreation.

All highway engineering and maintenance, surveying, mapping, building maintenance and mechanical services should be consolidated in a Department of Public Works, the head of which would be ex-officio County Surveyor.

All county road districts should be consolidated into a single county-wide district.

Constables should be placed under the Sheriff and should be deputy sheriffs ex-officio.

The Coroner should be a deputy sheriff ex-officio.

The position of Public Administrator should be created in the Department of Finance, with the District Attorney and his staff or members of the Bar who are engaged in private practice providing legal services.

The office of Public Defender should not be created by charter. Private attorneys should continue to be designated by judges to defend accused persons who are penniless, but an appropriate schedule of fees for public defenders should be established.

Civil law functions should continue to be handled by the District Attorney and his staff rather than by a County Counsel.

The District Attorney should be prohibited by charter from engaging in private practice and should devote full-time to his office.

Until the State Legislature reorganizes the organic structure and duties of the lower courts, Justices of the Peace should be continued as at present.

If the Constitution of the State can be interpreted so as to make possible a charter provision for an elected County Board of Education, the Board should appoint the County Superintendent of Schools.

The County Law and the County School Library should continue to be separate.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Sam T. Brown, Chairman

Mrs. J. C. Cardona

Mr. Ben C. Carter

Mrs. Lois Chantler

Mr. Dudley Dorman

Mr. Don S. Fuller

Mr. John O'Keeffe

Mrs. Calvin K. Townsend

Mrs. Francis J. Wank

Dr. Dwight M. Bissell, Committee Advisor

Principal Findings and Recommendations

Public Health work in Santa Clara County is organized as follows: Palo Alto and San Jose have their own health departments, each of which is directed by a full-time health officer; the County Health Department, headed by a part-time health officer who also engages in private practice, serves unincorporated areas and the cities of Gilroy, Los Gatos, Mountain View, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale; Alviso and Morgan Hill have part-time health officers but receive certain services from the County Department.

The Santa Clara County Tuberculosis and Health Association, a private organization, supplements the work of the public health departments in the control of tuberculosis.

The Matadera Mosquito Abatement District, which includes Palo Alto and Los Altos, has a mosquito control program that is important from a public health standpoint.

Per capita costs of the various public health departments cannot be compared because their functions differ.

More than $200,000 annually is being spent for various forms of public health service in Santa Clara County. This is approximately $1.00 per capita, the minimum expenditure recommended by the American Public Health Association for public health services.

The Health and Medical Care Committee believes that if this amount of money were expended by a single county-wide public health department, the people of Santa Clara County would receive a more uniform quality of service and would get more for the total amount expended than they are now getting.

There are four ways in which public health services could be administered on a county-wide basis:

(1) A health district could be formed that would include the entire county, such as the San Joaquin local Health District in San Joaquin County.

(2) The County and the City of San Jose could continue to employ separate staffs but jointly employ one health officer, who could coordinate work of the two staffs.

(3) The County and the smaller cities in the County could contract with the City of San Jose for health services.

(4) All the cities in the County could contract with the County Health Department for health services.

The Committee believes that the county, as the inclusive unit of local government, should be the basic unit for the administration of public health services. Moreover, Palo Alto and San Jose contribute in taxes more than 40 per cent of the amount expended by the County Health Department.

There would have to be improvements in the County Health Department before the people of San Jose and Palo Alto would consider taking steps toward consolidation of staffs and the working out of a contract under which the County Department would provide all public health services in Santa Clara County. This department has never had the distinction of being on the Honor Roll of the American Public Health Association, whereas both the Palo Alto and San Jose departments have received awards.

The greatest need in the County Health Department is for a full-time health officer, interested in vigorous promotion of a public health program.

Many California counties in which the territory under the jurisdiction of the county health department has a smaller population than the territory served by the Santa Clara County Health Department have full-time public health officers.

Few of these counties have the complex problems that Santa Clara County now has. And in the next few years, with increasing population and industrialization, these problems are going to become more serious.

Only a full-time public health officer can build up the staff and services of the County Health Department to a level equal to or above that of other public health departments in the County. And nothing short of a superior department will make unification of services attractive.

A first step toward the establishment of unified service would be the development of a cooperative arrangement under which the San Jose Health Department, the County Health Department, and possibly the Palo Alto Health Department would share services of various specialists.

The adoption of a county charter providing for a trained and experienced county executive would greatly facilitate improvement in the County Health Department and perhaps hasten unification of public health services in the County.

If more effective control of mosquitoes cannot be established, in northern Santa Clara County, the health of human beings may suffer, farmers may experience losses, and property values may be affected.

Present efforts at control are ineffective. San Jose attempts to carry on a control program through its health department, but this program is largely nullified by the failure of the County Health Department to engage in a similar program in territory under its jurisdiction.

The Health and Medical Care Committee recommends formation of a new mosquito abatement district embracing marshlands around Alviso, extensive farm lands, and the cities of San Jose, Santa Clara, Los Gatos, Sunnyvale, and Mountain View.

This recommendation is made because it is felt that public health departments should not be required to expend funds on mosquito control that are badly needed for regular services.

A control district can be established by the Board of Supervisors upon presentation of a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters in the area affected.

Before a city can be included in a proposed district, its governing body must request the inclusion of the city by resolution.

It is believed the cost of operating a mosquito abatement district would not be large, as the Matadero Mosquito Abatement District operates effectively on a tax rate of only 3.7¢ per $100 of assessed valuation.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASTER PLANNING

The executive committee of the Citizens Planning Council functioned as a Committee on Master Planning and met with commissioners and technicians of the County and City Planning Commissions, with members of the staff of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, and with the City Engineer of Santa Clara.

The Committee sponsored the planning exhibition entitled "Neighborhoods of Tomorrow", presented at the San Jose Civic Auditorium in January, 1945.

Principal Findings and Recommendations

As of July, 1945 the status of master plans of the County Planning Commission was:

Conservation — A relief map based on the U.S. geological survey was completed some years ago and has been stored in the basement of the Court House ever since; a ground cover map has been completed; and there is a preliminary report on drainage and flood control.

Land Use — A zoning plan for the unincorporated areas of the County has been completed and its terms are strictly adhered to. In making the plan, the County Commission never adopted regulations for any area adjacent to a city without first consulting the city planning commission. Precise zoning has been worked out for all areas around San Jose except Burbank, which prefers to remain in an unlimited agricultural uses zone. The only thing prohibited from such zone is wrecking yeards, quarries, auto courts, manufacturing, and other uses objectionable in an agricultural area.

Recreation — A few basic studies for a comprehensive county-wide recreation and park plan have been made and some scenic easements along highways and creeks have been acquired, but no real master plan for recreation has been developed. The Commission planned and supervised the development of Mt. Madonna Park in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and regards this as the first of a projected chain of county parks. The Commission's report entitled "Blueprint for Tomorrow" recommends that areas surrounding conservation reservoirs be acquired for public parks.

Streets and Highways	The Planning Commission has adopted a street and highway master plan, but this is now in need of revision. Many basic studies that are necessary to do this job already have been made and the completion of the revised plan is one of the main items of work for this fiscal year. The staff is now working on desirable widths for various highways in the County, and is somewhat embarrassed at not having determined these when subdividers bring in plans for new residential tracts.
Transportation	No plans.
Transit	No plans, but a survey of mass transportation facilities used by war workers will be helpful when the Commission later makes a transit plan.
Public Services	The Supervisors have appropriated $25,000.00 for a survey for a sanitation district. This survey is expected to be completed next May and the report on it to be presented about August, 1946. A good deal of right-of-way has already been acquired without cost by having property owners dedicate their land.
Public Buildings	Tentative plans for a civic center.
Community Design	The County has a strict subdivision ordinance and is doing a pretty good job in administering it, though it is handicapped by the weakness of the State enabling act. (If this were a chartered county, a planning provision in the charter could overcome the limitations of the State enabling act.
Housing	No studies.

The failure of the County Planning Commission to develop some sections of the over-all plan [illegible] and to complete other sections now only partly finished is due to (1) insufficient staff and (2) lack of separation of the functions of zoning administration and planning, burdening the staff with administrative detail and allowing little time for long-range planning.

The Committee discovered need for:

1. Additional technicians to prepare plans (and an increased budget for the Commission to make this possible).

2. Creation of the position of Zoning Administrator, as the City of Los Angeles has done, so as to relieve the regular planning staff of routine detail.

3. Close cooperation between the County Planning Commission and the San Jose City Planning Commission in the development of plans for unincorporated areas just outside the City of San Jose.

4. Preparation by the County Planning Commission, as provided by the State Planning Act, of a program of public works to be undertaken each fiscal year. The County Engineer now performs this function in violation of the Planning Act, whereas it is desirable that the Planning Commission determine whether projects proposed by various departments are in accordance with over-all, long-range plans.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Lewis S. Allen, Chairman

M. C. Brockway	Harold Hinshaw
R. A. Hauer, Jr.	Leland S. Prussia
W. Ray James	Ernest Renzel, Jr.
George W. Jenott	Joseph H. Wythe

Principal Findings and Recommendations

In a report entitled "Solving the Parking Problem in Downtown San Jose," issued August 14, 1944, the Committee reported that a survey made with the cooperation of eight students from the Commerce Department of San Jose State College revealed that there are only a little more than two curb parking spaces for each place of business in downtown San Jose and only 4.5 off-street parking spaces per establishment.

"Whether the ultimate solution be a municipal or a private venture, or cooperation between the city and private interests, the essential thing is for businessmen to agree and to take group action to solve the parking problem," the report stated.

This report stimulated formation of the San Jose Downtown Parking Committee, which appointed a survey sub-committee to prepare a report recommending steps toward a solution of the downtown parking problem. The survey sub-committee report, issued October 19, 1944, outlined a three-fold program:

1. Certain streets and highways must be opened and widened so as to make it possible for those who wish to enter the central business district to do so with ease, speed, and safety. At the same time, still other streets must be opened and widened so as to make it possible for those who are not destined for the central business district to skirt it.

2. Adequate terminal facilities or parking lots must be provided for those who do wish to enter the central business district.

3. Congestion on downtown streets must be eliminated by prohibition of all practices which impede the flow of traffic.

Specific recommendations of the report were:

1. That a private corporation representing downtown property owners and merchants be formed to purchase suitable properties outright and develop and operate them as parking lots.

2. That the possibilities of selling the street frontages on the most important streets bordering properties suitable for parking be considered as one means of facilitating financing of the project.

3. That the possibility of locating service enterprises on the lots be investigated as still another means of facilitating financing.

4. That the use of the city's power of eminent domain be explored in the event the private corporation encounters difficulty in assembling land in amounts sufficient for parking purposes.

5. That a competent traffic engineer, preferably with broad experience in city planning, be consulted before plans are crystallized, so that plans of the corporation may be coordinated with plans now being made by the City and County, the State, and private manufacturing and real estate companies.

6. That detailed plans be made by highly qualified architects and landscape architects and that the corporation develop facilities that meet high functional and aesthetic standards.

At the meeting of the San Jose Downtown Parking Committee at which this sub-committee report was presented, a committee of six was appointed to select an attorney and draw up papers of incorporation for a private corporation. The group finally formed is known as the San Jose Parking and Traffic Association and now, at the beginning of 1946, is seeking to have the San Jose City Council create a central parking district, with power to assess property owners within the area included in the district for the purchase and development of parking facilities.

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Other actions taken by the Committee on Transportation included:

Recommendation that the County Planning Commission revise at the earliest possible moment the Master Plan of Highways for Santa Clara County.

Recommendation that the State Department of Public Works press construction of the Bayshore Highway extension from E. Santa Clara Street to Ford Road.

Recommendation that highways between San Jose and Oakland be improved to facilitate movement of trucks to and from steamship terminals. (This, it was felt would be more advantageous to San Jose than development of a deep water port at Alviso).

Recommendation that city ordinances be impartially and effectively enforced against the practices of double parking and over-time parking. (Double parking, despite drives from time to time, still is the greatest traffic evil in downtown San Jose).

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FAMILY WELFARE

Mrs. Raymond T. Wayland, Chairman

Chesley M. Douglas

Mrs. William N. Johnston

Mrs. M. A. Paslaqua

Mrs. Stephen Peabody

Mrs. Urban Sontheimer

Dr. William G. Sweeney

Mrs. J. R. Conner, Coordinator with Youth Services Committee
C. G. Edwards, Committee Adviser

Principal Findings and Recommendations

A shortage of housing, increased employment of women, increase in mental illness, and the difficultues of some discharged service men in readjusting to civilian life create family problems that a family service agency could help in solving.

More than 35 social workers, educators, ministers and public officials interviewed by the Committee recognize the need for establishing a family service agency in San Jose.

The California Youth Authority in its report entitled "Community Planning for the Prevention of Juvenile Deliquency in Santa Clara County" recommended that the Council of Social Agencies "take steps to establish a non-sectarian case work agency" and that it "evaluate the need for additional trained workers for the Catholic Relief and Children's Aid."

A family service agency would offer help with problems of family discord, family financial planning, vocational planning, physical or mental illness, child behavior, and youth guidance.

A family agency would have two major purposes: (1) to provide a skilled case work service on problems of family living and individual social adjustment, and (2) to promote auspices and resources that contribute to healthy social living in the community, and to combat social conditions that threaten to undermine it.

Financial security, higher education, and social standing do not necessarily prevent the occurrence of family problems. Family service agencies in other cities are used by persons in all walks of life and have clients referred to them by all types of community organizations and institutions.

Several communities approximately the size of San Jose or smaller have had family service agencies for a number of years. These agencies employ from three to five case workers and have annual budgets of from $15,000 to $26,000.

Agencies belonging to the Family Welfare Association of America, the standard-setting body in the family welfare field, subscribe to specific membership requirements, one of which is that case workers shall have completed a two-year course in an accredited graduate school of social work.

If family service is established in San Jose, it should be provided through a separate, privately supported non-sectarian agency, not through an existing agency. Standards of the Family Welfare Association of America should be met from the very beginning.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

Frederic T. Shipp, Chairman

Mrs. Ron Avery

Mrs. Walter C. Borchers

George Downing

Dr. Charles A Fernish

Charles Prior

Mrs. J. R. Conner, Coordinator of Social Welfare

C. G. Edwards, Committee Adviser

Principal Findings and Recommendations

Background material prepared under the directions of the Committee on Youth Services as part of the delinquency prevention survey conducted by the California Yotuh Authority revealed:

1. Lack of group work activities in areas having a combination of poor housing, large foreign population, low-income families, insufficient recreation space and recreation leadership, and juvenile delinquency.

2. Considerable delinquency in areas having transient population and inadequate recreation space and programs. (Some of these areas did have a good deal of group work activity, however.)

3. A concentration of group work activities in sections of the city where families are in the medium or upper income brackets.

4. Correlation between poor housing and residence of nationality and racial minority groups, such as Italian, Mexican, Negro, Chinese, Puerto Rican.

5. A desire on the part of a large number of boys and girls who do not belong to group work organizations to become members -- almost as many wishing to belong as actually do belong.

6. Difficulties of group work organizations in finding adults who are willing to assume the responsibilities of leaders. This was shown to be one of the chief reasons why programs could not be expanded to meet demands.

7. Only 35 per cent of children who receive State and Federal aid living in poor housing areas.

8. A falling off in church attendance as youths reach high school:

55 per cent of elementary school boys attend regularly
38 per cent of junior high school boys attend regularly
32 per cent of senior high school boys attend regularly

(survey of boys attending public schools only)

9. More than three-fifths of all delinquent boys in the 16 to 18 year old group.

10. A concentration of churches in downtown San Jose and an insufficient number of churches in rapidly growing residential areas.

The Committee endorsed and urged action on the recommendations contained in the report of the California Youth Authority entitled "A Program for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Santa Clara County".

Community Planning for the Prevention
of Juvenile Delinquency in
Santa Clara County

California Youth Authority

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been drawn from suggestions in the body of this report and are indicated by the findings of the survey. We have not attempted to make recommendations on all subjects mentioned as we feel it better to focus attention on the major considerations of the study. We have particularly concerned ourselves in this survey with an evaluation of the Law Enforcement organizations operating throughout the County. Recommendations are especially directed to the City Council of San Jose; to the County Board of Supervisors; to the Superintendents of Schools and the Boards of Education; to the Probation Department and Juvenile Court; to the Probation Committee; to the Sheriff; to the District Attorney; to the Community Chest of Santa Clara County; to the Council of Social Agencies; and to the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose. Other suggestions will be found in the body of the report. Some of these are directed to the agencies and organizations that requested the survey. Others are directed to other private and public agencies involved in the findings of this report and should be passed along to these agencies.

I

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1. Assign cases involving juveniles to one deputy; said deputy to work as liason officer between the District Attorney's office and the community agencies interested in the welfare of youth to

   (1) Work with Law Enforcement Officers throughout the County to establish uniform methods of case reporting on juvenile offenses and uniform statistical procedures.

   (2) Tabulate county-wide statistics monthly and yearly on the incidence of juvenile delinquency.

II

SHERIFF

Create juvenile bureau so that

a. All juveniles involved in an offense in the County can be referred to one officer.

b. Act as liason officer between the Sheriff's office and the various agencies throughout the cities and counties interested in the welfare of youth.

c. Establish juvenile register case reports and tabulate monthly and yearly statistics.

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1. Probation Department

a. Reorganize present filing procedure so as to

(1) Establish alphabetical master card file for official, unofficial active and inactive cases.

(2) Assign separate petition number for each child in the family.

(3) Assign new petition number for every petition filed on the child.

b. Reorganize calendar procedure so as to

(1) Have available two calendars for each court hearing -- one of new cases and the other of continued cases; on new calendar, place all cases appearing before the Court on new petition number and all cases not appearing on continued calendar that need emergency adjudication; on continued calendar place all cases that have been continued from a previous Court hearing.

(2) Guarantee definite court action, such as dismissal, transfer, wardship, or continuance of each case on the calendar.

c. Revise present face sheets so as to include the best features of the Probation Officer's report sheet and the outline for social history.

d. Make available two additional probation officers, one man and one woman.

(1) Assign one man probation officer as referee to travel to the various communities in the county to handle minor traffic offenses and to assist local communities with juvenile problems.

(2) Assign a woman probation officer as intake worker to be responsible for accepting intake applications and doing the initial investigation on all cases appearing before the Probation Department for petition.

(3) A minimum of one additional stenographer.

e. Review all cases now in active file by placing them on the calendar a few at a time to obtain definite order as to their present status.

f. Develop a report form so that schools who know children appearing before the Court hearing and develop report form so that agencies may be informed of action taken about a particular child in the Juvenile Court.

g. Clear all cases with the Social Service Exchange.

h. Cooperate with the District Attorney in the development of county wide uniform non-duplicating statistics.

2. Detention Facilities

a. Request Probation Committee to establish adequate statistics on the number of children in the detention home as a basis for a recommendation for the best way of handling the increased number of children and youth who require detention.

b. Provide services of part time physician for children known to the Probation Department.

IV

TO THE PROBATION COMMITTEE

1. In cooperation with the County Welfare Department and the Child Care Section of the Council of Social Agencies plan a facility for the emergency care of dependent children.

2. Develop adequate statistics on the children in custody to include

a. Sex and age

b. Reason for placement

c. Reason for refusal of placement and disposition

d. Daily population in Detention Home

(1) Number admitted
(2) Number dismissed
(3) Length of stay
(4) Total number in custody each day
(5) Number of beds occupied each night

3. Request from the Board of Supervisors services of part time physician.

V

COUNTY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

1. Develop uniform procedures for reporting truancy.

2. Tabulate monthly and yearly statistics on the extent of truancy throughout the County.

SAN JOSE CITY COUNCIL

1. Recreation Activities

a. Amend Ordinance #2869 establishing a recreation commission by increasing membership to seven and specifying membership of two representatives appointed by the School Department, two representatives appointed by the City Council, one representative from private group work agencies, Director of Park Department, and one member appointed from the community at large, with full power and authority to administer a sound year round recreation program.

b. Increase financial grant in cooperation with the School Department to assure well-administered recreational program throughout the year.

c. Create two new positions of assistant to the Superintendent of Recreation, one for a woman and one for a man, who will closely supervise and conduct in-service training programs for Junior Recreation Leaders and Recreation Leaders on the playgrounds.

d. Make Director of Recreation directly responsible to the Recreation Commission and increase his salary in keeping with salaries of recreation directors in cities of comparable size.

e. Add an additional classification to recreation leaders that of Senior Recreation Leader with hourly salary of not less than a dollar per hour.

2. Police Department

a. Promote continuous and steady enforcement of present curfew law.

b. The Special Service Bureau

(1) Arrange hours of Department so that office will be covered in the evening hours to allow Police Department staff members to refer juveniles apprehended in the evening hours to the Bureau for consultation and suggestions regarding disposition.

(2) Refer all juveniles to the Special Service Bureau before placement in custody or entering on the jail register.

(3) Adjust present statistical sheet to include agencies making referral to the Special Service Bureau and to indicate the previous contacts with the Special Service Bureau of children referred to the Juvenile Court.

(4) Clear cases before disposition with the Social Services exchanges.

(5) Cooperate with the District Attorney in establishing uniform statistics throughout the County.

VII

SAN JOSE CITY SCHOOL BOARD

1. Increase financial grant in cooperation with the City Council for recreation in one city of San Jose so that

   a. The present salary of the Superintendent of Recreation can be brought in line with salaries of recreation directors in cities of comparable size.

   b. Two new positions of assistant directors can be created who will supervise and conduct in-service training programs for Junior Recreation Leaders and Recreation Leaders on the playgrounds.

   c. An additional classification of Senior Recreation Leader with an hourly salary of not less than a dollar an hour can be established.

2. Cooperate with the City Council in the amendment of Ordinance #2869 establishing a recreation commission by increasing membership to seven and specifying membership of two representatives appointed by the School Department, two representatives appointed by the City Council, one representative from private work agencies, Director of Park Department, and one member appointed from the community at large, with full power and authority to administer a sound year round recreation program.

3. Cooperate with County schools in establishing uniform truancy statistics.

VIII

COMMUNITY CHEST OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Make available money for the employment of a full time director for the Council of Social Agencies.

IX

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

1. Request a position of full time director for the Council of Social Agencies.

2. Family Welfare Section.

a. Take steps to establish a non-sectarian case work agency by private request and solicitation from foundations with the end in view that the Community Chest will take it over at the end of the year; such private agency to

(1) Be responsible for the case work service to families and children in the community.

(2) Act as intake and follow-up worker for the Home of Benevolence and the San Jose Day Nursery.

b. Evaluate need of additional trained worker for the Catholic Relief and Children's Aid so that this agency may act as intake for all Catholic groups in the City including St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery and the Sisters of the Holy Family and provide additional case work and guidance to the Catholic families.

3. Encourage all agencies to clear with Social Service Exchange.

X

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Immediately establish a strong Protestant Youth Committee as a referral center for agencies throughout the community who wish to refer Protestant youngsters to religious resources.

XI

THE CITIZENS' PLANNING COUNCIL OF GREATER SAN JOSE

1. Continue to establish coordinating councils in neighborhood areas throughout the city.

2. Include County Welfare Department, Sheriff and District Attorney in agencies cooperating in self-survey.

3. Request County Welfare Department to make spot map of the location of all children receiving State or County aid.

SUMMARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RELIGION

Phil Maxfield, Chairman

Mrs. C. D. Cavallero	Rev. Stephen Peabody
Alicelee Freeman	Edna Pearce
Rabbi Iser Freund	Randall Peterson
Rev. Lauren A. Lundblad	Rev. James Strayer
Rev. H. C. Mathews	Rev. Edgar Wilson

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

This Committee developed a master questionnaire for a survey of Protestant and Jewish churches. The questionnaire included sections on worship, religious education, church administration fellowship and social life, service, and cooperation with other churches and institutions.

From the master questionnaire a smaller questionnaire containing only the most essential questions was prepared, so that churches which did not wish to use the more comprehensive form could make a quick survey.

During the youth survey conducted with the assistance of the California Youth Authority some 30 churches used the short form to supply information on their programs for young people. The survey revealed that comparatively few churches offer social and recreational programs for youth. Some expressed intentions of augmenting their services to youth. A few stated that they believed in confining the appeal to youth strictly to worship services.

Only two churches, the First Presbyterian and the First Congregational, enlisted the entire congregation in major surveys using the comprehensive form prepared by the Committee. The value of the survey experience to these two churches is something which only those who participated in the studies can describe. The Committee on Religion believed from the beginning that the real worth of any survey would be in the actual doing...in looking with fresh eyes upon long accepted procedures and considering how the life of the church might become more meaningful and vital.

The work of the Committee on Religion inspired the Council of Churches of Northern California to appoint a commission on postwar planning, which requested copies of the comprehensive outline and made use of them.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECREATION

Russell W. Egan, Chairman

Mrs. George L. Sullivan

Dr. Robert Rhodes

David MacKaye

P. M. Diederich

Mrs. Raymond Roberts

Principal Findings and Recommendations

An adequate environment for the wise use of leisure time is necessary to the emotional stability and mental health of the community.

The criteria for a community recreation program formulated by leaders of the National Recreation Association should be applied in judging whether San Jose has an adequate environment for the wise use of leisure time.

There is need for the following:

1. Action on the recommendation of the California Youth Authority that the City Recreation Commission be given "full power and authority to administer a sound year-round recreation program".

2. Action on the recommendation of the California Youth Authority that the budget of the Commission be increased "to assure a well adminstered recreation program throughout the year" and that the salary of the Director of Recreation be increased.

3. Promotion by recreation officials of widespread public understanding of the range of activities included in a comprehensive recreation program designed to serve all segments of the population.

4. Broadening of the program of the San Jose Recreation Commission, which now emphasizes activities for children and youth almost to the exclusion of activities for other age groups.

5. Encouragement of recreation in which the entire family can participate.

6. Development of a program to stimulate interest in the arts, the dance, the drama, and music.

7. Creation of adequate municipal facilities for the display of exhibitions of various types.

8. Construction of a structure suitable for the presentation of plays, concerts, operas, and dance programs. Rooms adequate for rehearsal of programs should be included.

9. Approval of a bond issue for the development of acreage already purchased by the City for parks in Willow Glen, the College Park district, and at 17th and William streets.

To meet the recreation needs of unincorporated areas there is need for:

1. A county ordinance requiring subdividers to set aside space for parks and recreational purposes in new tracts.

2. Adoption of a county charter, under which this type of ordinance could be enacted.

3. Creation, either in the charter itself or by an ordinance enacted under the charter, of a County Park Department with authority to administer neighborhood parks and playgrounds and other recreation areas.

4. Preparation by the County Planning Commission of a Master Plan in which recreation areas, streets and highways serving recreation areas, schools, zoning, residential developments, and all community projects relating in any way to recreation are fully integrated.

5. Development of a county park system that will bring under permanent public ownership areas that are outstanding because of their scenic beauty, historical associations, interest to scientists, or suitability for particular forms of outdoor recreation.

San Jose Public Library

While the Public Library still needs additional funds, so that it may increase the staff, add to the book collection, and augment its services, some of the major needs revealed by a study undertaken at the suggestion of the Recreation Committee have been met:

1. A classification and pay plan has been adopted.

2. A special section for young adults has been opened.

3. Two library assistants (of five that the survey revealed were needed) have been added to the staff. The Library has now requested and should be granted one more junior librarian and one more clerical assistant, though those additions still will not bring the staff to the size required to meet national standards.

4. The fiction and non-fiction catalogues have been combined.

There also is need for the development of a special business and technical reference library in the main building.

Historic Landmarks Commission and City Historian

Through the efforts of the Historic Landmarks Committee, appointed as a sub-committee of the Recreation Committee, the City Council in 1945 created an official Historic Landmarks Commission, of which Charles A. Payne, is president, and appointed Clyde Arbuckle Honorary City Historian. There is need for public support of the program of the new Commission, which included:

1. Marking of 35 or more historic sites and buildings in San Jose and vicinity.

2. Preservation of as many historic buildings as possible.

3. Acquisition and preservation of documents, paintings, and objects of historic value.

4. Establishment of a museum of San Jose and Santa Clara County History.

SUMMARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR-EMPLOYER RELATIONS

Paul Pitman, Chairman
Dean of Men, San Jose State College

Employer Representatives	Labor Representatives
Glenn A. Bowers	Robert A. Judson, AFL
Arthur Caldwell	Steve Murdock) CIO Louis Randazzo) CIO
John A. Owen	Arthur Lay, Independent
John Puncochar	William P. Herrell Railroad Brotherhoods

Committee Guests Who Participated

Harold Ahlman	Michael L. Blanchfield
V. H. Matthews	William Bonnell
Fred Drew	Earl B. Scott
	James Pinkham

Stuart Walsh, Economic Counsel, Office of State Attorney General

Meetings of the Committee on Labor-Employer Relations were held between March and June, 1944, when there was great effort on the part of both management and labor to maintain harmonious relations and concentrate on production, so that the war might be brought to as speedy a conclusion as possible. Probably not since then has the atmosphere been more propitious for temperate discussion of employer-labor problems. The views expressed at that time, therefore, may have special value today, when strikes are rife and both sides are more intent on winning struggles than arriving at a logical basis for understanding. Yet even a year and a half ago there was suspicion and distrust within the Committee, and some employer representatives were convinced that the group was a "labor set-up", while some labor members were just as convinced that it was "rigged for the benefit of the employers." Moreover, the discussions revealed disagreement within the ranks of employers on some fundamental issues, and just as striking disagreement within the ranks of labor on many matters. It is small wonder, then, that all the members agreed on very few points, and that in general the meetings were inconclusive.

CONSTITUTION
CITIZENS' PLANNING COUNCIL OF GREATER SAN JOSE

Article I.

Sec. 1. This organization shall be known as the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose.

Article II.

Sec. 1. The purpose of this Council shall be to stimulate improvement and development of Greater San Jose on the basis of information obtained through a comprehensive functional analysis of the community by its own citizens.

Article III.

Sec. 1. Any person interested in the betterment of San Jose may become a member of the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose subject to the approval of and in accordance with the regulations established by the Executive Committee.

Article IV.

Sec. 1. The governing body of the Citizens' Planning Council of Greater San Jose shall be the Advisory Board, consisting of not less than 28 members who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 2. The chairmen of standing committees shall be members of the Advisory Board.

Sec. 3. Nominations to the Advisory Board, with the exception of committee chairmen, shall be made by the Executive Committee. Election shall be by majority vote of the Advisory Board at the annual meeting in October.

Sec. 4. The officers of the Council shall be a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, and treasurer. They shall perform the duties customary to their respective offices.

Sec. 5. The Executive Director shall be secretary of the Council.

Sec. 6. The Executive Committee of the Council shall consist of the officers and four others, all of whom shall be members of the Advisory Board.

Sec. 7. The officers and other members of the Executive Committee shall be nominated and elected at the annual meeting of the Advisory Board in October and shall serve for one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 8. Vacancies occurring among officers and other members of the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Executive Committee for the unexpired terms.

Article V.

Sec. 1. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Advisory Board present at any meeting, provided that the Secretary has been notified of the proposed amendment in sufficient time to give members of the Advisory Board one week's notice of the meeting at which it is to be voted upon.

By-Laws

1. Meetings of the Council and of the Advisory Board shall take place at the call of the President, or on the request of ten members of the Advisory Board.

2. The Advisory Board of the Council shall meet on call by the President. A Quorum shall consist of a majority of the members.

3. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

4. A committee of three members shall be appointed by the President to nominate officers and other members of the Executive Committee for election at the annual meeting. Additional nominations may be made by any member of the Advisory Board

5. The Executive Committee may appoint the following standing committees:

Committee on Production and Distribution of Goods and Services
" " " Transportation
" " " Labor and Employment
" " " Government
" " " Education
" " " Housing
" " " Health and Medical Care
" " " Religion
" " " Social Welfare
" " " Recreation

These committees shall have the responsibility for direction of the studies and plans made in their respective fields and shall report their findings and recommendations to the Executive Committee.

6. Special committees may be appointed by the Executive Committee as need arises.

7. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of members of the Advisory Board present at any meeting, provided that one week's advance notice of the proposed amendment shall be given with the call of the meeting .

BERKELEY LIBRARIES
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